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The South Haven Peach

introduced by us in 1916 and tested by us in all the leading peach districts has proven itself, and is now acknowledged by fruit-growers to be a decided acquisition to the peach varieties grown for profit in the United States and Canada. Its chiefest characteristic is early bearing of large and very attractive high quality fruit, deep yellow in color with red cheek. It is also very vigorous, thrifty, and exceptionally hardy, it being recognized as the hardiest of commercial varieties.



OUR SOUTH HAVEN PEACH

Here is a photograph of our New South Haven Peach taken the second year from planting. This tree was planted in 1918. The photograph was taken by Mr. Dutton of the Michigan Agricultural College in 1920. Note the size of the peach and the number on a two-year-old tree. Surely you will agree with us that this is remarkable. You do not have to take our word for it. We have given you Mr. Spencer's name and address. You can write him, or any official of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan. So far we have never been able to propagate enough to meet the demand. The outstanding characteristics of this Peach are its proclivity for bearing—its extreme hardiness—its color and its shipping quality, as well as the season in which it ripens, which is two weeks earlier than the Elberta, thus lengthening the season and bringing the very highest market prices each year, as all commercial growers will know.

The Michigan State Experiment Station in Special Bullet in No. 126 says on page 42:

SOUTH HAVEN ||| **SEASON:** August 22-31. **HARDINESS:** Very hardy in wood and bud. **VIGOR:** Vigorous. **PRODUCTIVENESS:** The parent tree has a fine production record. The progeny are too young to determine productiveness, but at five years of age were doing well. **ADAPTABILITY:** As far as is known the variety seems to do well on various soils. **APPEARANCE:** Medium to large in size. Deep yellow color with red cheek. Also splashes and streaks of red. Very attractive. **QUALITY:** Very good. **SUSCEPTIBILITIES:** No marked weakness found to date. **USES:** Can be used for canning, shipping or home use. **REMARKS:** Although this variety is comparatively new, being first propagated in 1918, it bids fair to become the leading early, yellow-fleshed peach. The young trees in bearing now seem to be doing remarkably well.

We are the introducers and sole distributors of the South Haven. The genuine can only be obtained from us and there is no substitute for its season—approximately 18 days before Elberta.

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Origin and History of the South Haven Peach



OUR attention was first called to this peach in 1914. Its origin and how it came to be put on the market follows. In the spring of 1908 Mr. A. G. Spencer, living near South Haven, Michigan, set two rows of the St. John Peach in an orchard bought from us. In 1911 when the trees were three years old he noticed one tree which had a full crop of peaches, while the other trees in the two rows had few, if any, peaches on them. Each year the same condition obtained until the summer of 1914 when Mr. Spencer called the attention of our Mr. Roy E. Gibson to the tree. Perhaps it is well to state that Mr. Gibson is our expert bud and scion collector, having in charge our "Performance Record of Pedigreed Trees" and full charge of our Research Department. Mr. Gibson examined the tree carefully and noticed a very apparent difference as to growth, as this particular tree was more spreading in habit, leaves were larger, and a much more vigorous tree in every way than others in the two rows.

Mr. Gibson visited the tree each year until 1916 when he decided to propagate from it, and on the 14th of August, 1916, cut 750 buds, which were sent to us marked "a new variety."

The following year, that of 1917, this tree had its largest crop. Many growers and others interested in Horticultural affairs, visited the tree and later, fruit from it was shown in the stores and business places of South Haven, and having decided that this new variety was worthy of a name and would soon become one of the leading commercial peaches we decided to name it the "South Haven" Peach.

In the spring of 1918 there were 52 of these South Haven Peach Trees and 50 of them were planted by Mr. Spencer directly north of the original tree. The trees were all sizes from very small to No. 1. In 1920 a row of these containing 28 trees, all produced fruit but one.

Experience has shown us that this tree is very hardy. The original tree stood a severe test in the winter of 1917-18, in that it was so heavily loaded in 1917, having 6½ bushels, and yet it stood the winter of 1917-18, while large numbers of peach that had previously produced large crops were killed in the vicinity of South Haven that winter. In fact many varieties of peaches which we had under observation were so badly injured that we had to discontinue their records and start over again.

The fruit from the original South Haven tree was never weighed, but measured as picked in baskets. The first year's production was given us by Mr. Spencer. Since 1915 Mr. Gibson has measured the fruit each year. (See table showing production.)

We placed this peach on the market because we had been looking for years for a peach that would ripen at this particular season. Peaches have always brought the highest price at this time, and a variety that will come in and bear fruit annually, or nearly so, in good quantity will lengthen the season, and thus produce a profit for the grower. The original tree of the South Haven Peach began to bear at three years from planting. Its record follows:

1911-----	1½ Bushel	1918-----	1½ Bushels
1912-----	1 Bushel	1919-----	2¼ Bushels
1913-----	4 Bushels	1920-----	4 Bushels
1914-----	3 Bushels	1921-----	3¼ Bushels
1915-----	4 Bushels	1922-----	4⅔ Bushels
1916-----	5 Bushels	1923-----	3 Bushels
1917-----	6½ Bushels		

Please note that in the summer of 1924 the original South Haven tree broke down with its extra heavy crop, losing two limbs. There is at this time, or in 1924 and 1925, only one limb left.

Mark you this: the year following the coldest winter known in Michigan for fifty years, that of 1917-18, this tree bore 1½ bushels of fruit, following the 6½ bushel crop of 1917, when all other varieties of peaches were either killed or did not bear!

This very remarkable record indicates heavy bearing qualities, but there is another vital essential in a peach if it be of genuine champion stuff, with

"punch" enough to put it over the top, and this is extreme **hardiness**. This tree, after producing its largest crop of 6½ bushels in 1917, not only stood the severe cold, but bore 1½ bushels of fruit the summer following.

We do not mention this peach with others except in a comparative way, then with varieties with which you are familiar. It is not comparable with others, because it is in a class by itself in every leading characteristic demanded by the market grower. We realize that this is a strong statement, but this variety has now stood the acid test. In fact we did not put it on the market until we had seen what it would actually do.

A peach of commercial worth ripening in August has long been needed. There are plenty which ripen in September, but none that possess the essentials of an absolutely first class peach for market purposes until the South Haven was discovered by Mr. A. G. Spencer in 1908. The Yellow St. John at that time was one of the leading varieties at this season, but the Yellow St. John is a shy bearer.

The Best Peach For Canning Purposes

The South Haven Peach has a very small pit. Before beginning to propagate it commercially we took it to the leading canners of Michigan and in their opinion it outranks any peach now in cultivation as

Boiled Down Reasons Why the Peach is a Desirable Fruit to Plant

1. Quickest of all orchard trees to bear a profitable crop—three to four years.
2. Four times more trees can be planted to the acre than permanent varieties of apples.
3. Can be used as fillers in apple orchards until the apples come into bearing.
4. Tremendous scarcity of bearing trees at the present time.
5. Very few peach trees have been planted during the past five years.
6. Millions of peach trees are dying out annually and but very few young trees have been planted to fill the gap.
7. The fruit of the peach is more popular than any other during its season.
8. Sugar in the future will be plentiful and cheap and the canning of peaches—the best of all fruit for that purpose—will come back to normal, resulting in a larger demand, whereas the supply is decreasing for reasons set forth above.
9. These facts mean increased demand and more profit to the grower.

Hardest of Commercial Varieties

Plant the South Haven Peach

a canner. Commercial orchardists and growers of peaches for canning factories will please bear this fact in mind when making their selection of varieties.

As this variety is about the same size of the Elberta, has a good color, a thick skin and is a good shipper, much harder than any other variety known, and two weeks earlier than the Elberta, we say with confidence **IT IS THE GREATEST COMMERCIAL PEACH YET PRODUCED.**

Here's Proof that the South Haven Peach Produces and is Profitable

Mr. F. E. Warner, South Haven, Michigan, says:

"I wish to say I have a few of your South Haven peach trees that are five years old. This year will make the third fine crop we have had from them. We are much pleased with the peaches as they ripen just before the Elbertas and are large and fine. Shall order some more for spring planting."

Mr. E. A. Wiechel, The American Gypsum Co., Port Clinton, Ohio, says:

"We left here on Sunday morning, August 31st, to take advantage of Labor Day. Our doing this brought us into South Haven a week before the peach was actually ripened, so am unable to say much as to its quality. However, we were interested to find that the peach ripens from two to three weeks before the Elberta. This meant considerable to us for reasons which anyone with a knowledge of marketing can appreciate. We also found that the trees were heavily laden with fruit and that they are persistent bearers and that they have not been affected by severe cold winters. Taking all in all I have sufficiently satisfied myself to give preference to the South Haven Peach in future plantings. "I planted 300 trees two seasons ago and will plant that many more the coming spring and will perhaps continue at this rate for the next five seasons unless of course something prevents my doing so."

Mr. F. G. Barrow, Baroda, Michigan, says:

"My two year old South Haven peaches which I got from you are very fine, as are also the rest I set. South Havens have a nice lot of peaches on this year."

Mr. C. P. Halligan, Professor of Horticulture, M. S. C., says:

"Just a line to acknowledge receipt of the basket of South Haven peaches I received last week. These peaches were of the very large size, excellent appearance and arrived in fine condition."

"I have always felt that the South Haven peach was one of the most desirable varieties of recent introduction and I am sure many of the Michigan growers this year must regret that they do not have more South Havens in their Orchard. Its hardiness and early ripening season combined make it a most desirable variety and I certainly appreciate the privilege of obtaining these samples for testing."

Mr. V. R. Gardner, Professor of Horticulture, M. S. C., says:

"Just a note to acknowledge receipt of a basket of South Haven peaches sent with your compliments. I certainly wish to thank you for your courtesy and thoughtfulness. We are appreciating these very much. They were beautiful specimens and came through in fine condition. Judging from the letters we are receiving constantly asking us for information regarding these South Haven peaches, it looks as though it is going to be given a pretty thorough trial throughout the peach producing districts."

Mr. Frank E. Wilkin, Associate Editor, Michigan Farmer, says:

"I was very pleasantly surprised to receive a nice basket of South Haven peaches the other day. This basket enables me to get my first taste of the South Haven Peach and that taste certainly makes me feel enthusiastic about the variety. The size and the color also would indicate that the peach would make a good appearance on the market. The peaches came through in fine condition, which shows they are good shippers. You certainly picked a winner when you found this peach on Spencer's farm."

Mr. H. D. Hootman, Secretary Michigan State Horticultural Society, says:

"This week I received a package of the South Haven peaches. I want to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation of your kindness in remembering me. "The peaches came through in most excellent condition and the quality was of the very best. There is no question in my mind but what South Haven will be one of the most profitable commercial varieties for the peach section in Michigan."

Mr. R. H. Pettit, Entomologist, Michigan Experiment Station, says:

"Yesterday I received a package of South Haven peaches. You can imagine my surprise and delight when I opened this basket of wonderfully beautiful peaches — finer ones than one often sees. Truly I did not suppose that Michigan could show such beauties in an off year like this one."

Mr. C. A. Stevens, St. David's, Ontario, Canada, says:

"A few weeks since I picked ten baskets of fruit from my South Haven trees, which I planted two years ago. I must say they are very fine, and would ask you to place an order for some more. Kindly advise price at this time, and oblige."

Mr. C. W. Brown, Ve-vay, Indiana, says:

"The reason we are ordering trees from you is that you sent us eight South Haven Peach Trees three years ago as a premium we won at the State Horticultural Show and these South Havens have borne every year since."

Mr. Ernest Bock, Sebawaing, Michigan, says:

"Our South Haven Peach Trees that we got from you three years ago had a nice crop last fall and sure is a wonderful peach. Everyone that sees them admires them greatly."

Romig Brothers, Downington, Pa., say:

"We are inclosing a list of peach trees we need this spring to replace trees that failed to grow in a young orchard set last spring with trees from a Southern Nursery. Last year your South Haven trees reached us two weeks after the others were planted, but by the middle of the season had caught up with the others, making more growth and had a better color, and by the end of the season they were the best looking trees in the field. Only lost three of your trees, but lost sixty-nine of the others. We are anxious to replant with your stock."

Mr. E. W. Lincoln, Greenville, Michigan, says:

"I thank you very much for the twelve South Haven peach trees awarded to me as premium on my exhibit of Northern Spies at the fruit show held in Lansing last December. I have received this premium several times before but have only set a couple each time, as in the past all kinds of peaches I set winter killed before they did me any good. I have been greatly pleased that the South Haven stood the winter and bore me some beautiful and delicious peaches. I can hardly believe it yet, but I am going to set out these and I surely am an enthusiastic booster for the South Haven. I surely thank you for this premium."

Mr. William E. Shannon, Fenville, Michigan, says:

"The South Haven are doing fine for me. They are large and very strong in body and limb and as for bearing, they have done finely. They had some peaches on them when they were two years old, and I can say I am sorry I have not more of that variety."

Early and Regular Bearer

Fruit Growers Must Consider This Hardy Peach

—the South Haven!

Mr. W. S. Bailey, Kibbie, Michigan, says:

"I have one hundred of the South Haven Trees, and they are looking good. I set them in the spring of 1921; in 1925 I harvested eighty-seven bushels from the trees, and from 300 Elbertas set in the same block only nineteen bushels. I sold the South Havens for \$3.50 a bushel in the orchard, and \$2.00 a bushel for the Elbertas."

Mr. Alex Christensen, Northville, Michigan, says:

"I set fifty South Haven peach trees in 1923; they fruited in 1925, and I am pleased with them. They have a delicious flavor, and I am going to have a good crop this year. They have come through the winters in good condition, which I can't say about some of the other varieties I am growing."

Farley Brothers, Albion, Michigan, say:

"We set some South Havens in the spring of 1922; we harvested some peaches last year, and are very much pleased with this variety and we know that they are all that you claim for them. Prospects are looking good for fruit at this time."

Mr. S. B. Richards, Salem, Ohio, says:

"I set 20 South Haven in the spring of 1921. They have borne me three crops, and promise a good crop for this year. They grow well, and the quality of the fruit is unsurpassed."

"The Farm Journal," July 1924, in an editorial on the South Haven Peach, has this to say:

"No marked weakness found to date," the Michigan Experiment Station says of the new South Haven peach. That is a lot to be said of any variety of fruit, for most of the leading varieties have skeletons in the family closets.

"This new variety is certainly stirring up interest in Michigan and neighboring states. Professor U. P. Hedrick, of New York, says he has seen the peach growing in Michigan and thinks well of it. Quite a few New York growers are planting this variety."

The Leading Early Yellow Peach

"The official report by Michigan Experiment Station on this new variety says that the season is August 22-31; that the tree is vigorous and very hardy in wood and bud; that the parent tree has a splendid bearing record; that the variety is adapted to various soils; that the quality is very good; that there are no marked weaknesses to date; and that this variety bids fair to become the leading early yellow-fleshed peach."

"To get a good idea of the South Haven, let us compare it with the Elberta, the leading yellow-fleshed commercial peach. South Haven is two weeks earlier than Elberta. Professor Hedrick says South Haven is much better flavored than Elberta. The pits are smaller, one requisite of a good canning variety. Indications are that the South Haven ships well.

"In reporting on the peach variety question the Michigan Experiment Station points out that there is a real need in Michigan for a peach that ripens at just this particular season. Year after year the Chicago market, to which a large portion of the Michigan car-lot shipments of peaches go, is rather poorly supplied for two or three weeks just preceding the south west Michigan Elberta harvest. Prices during that period are correspondingly high. Besides being a good shipper, South Haven is marketable just at this time, and hence is a good variety to plant for the Chicago market.

"Like most promising new varieties, the demand for trees has been very heavy. The price of trees has been only a trifle higher than for those of other varieties, however."

"The Country Gentleman," on May 17, 1924, said:

"Michigan peach growers are enthusiastic about a new variety that has been making good records in their state. This new peach has been named the South Haven, as it originated near that town in the peach belt.

"The fruit is of the large yellow type, with a small pit, and has been highly indorsed by the canners. The trees are quite vigorous and productive and come into bearing at an early age. The fruit ripens ten days to two weeks ahead of Elberta, which is the old commercial standby of the eastern states.

"Its most valuable characteristic, however, seems to be its ability to withstand extreme cold. The cold winter of 1917-1918 killed most of the buds in Michigan peach orchards and in some places killed the trees also. In spite of this the new peach survived in both tree and bud and produced a light crop of fruit. This record seems to have been repeated with the past winter."

"The Grand Rapids Press," on September 25, 1924, said:

"The South Haven peach is making many friends among Michigan fruit growers, according to information received here from many sources. Trees of this variety were the only ones to escape serious injury in some sections of southwestern Michigan last winter, and they bore delicious fruit, which has sold at record prices. Some as fancy lots in half bushel and peck baskets have sold at the rate of \$5.00 a bushel on the Grand Rapids market. They sold briskly at \$4.00 a bushel in competition with such standard varieties as early Crawford, and others. The fruit is just as delicious to eat as it is beautiful to look at; the flesh is firm and yellow, holding up well in shipping and arrives at destination in as good condition as the Elberta, Prolific, or Hale."

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Study and Improvement of Fruits
by Bud Selection, which has resulted in
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the highest quality of fruit stocks in all the world. A visit to our nurseries will convince you. Ask our salesman or write if interested.

In a personal letter to this company, D. L. Runnels, Grand Rapids Press, states:

"Since the South Haven peach started moving I have been making a study of their reception on the leading markets and find that they sold briskly at \$4.00 per bushel in competition with other standard varieties, holding up well and bringing the outside price in every instance."

The Newton Implement Co., Newton, Illinois, says:

"We have a very fine crop of peaches this year from our South Haven, which we set in the fall of 1922. When will this peach ripen in this part of the country?"

Mr. J. H. Wahlers, Grower and Shipper of Choice Fruit, Danbury, Ohio, says:

"I have just returned from a visit to Kibbie, Michigan, where I went with other fruit growers in this section to inspect and see with my own eyes the South Haven Peach, and I was very much impressed with them. The size and color is splendid as we saw them there.

"I was much interested in the work Mr. Gibson is doing for your nursery in bud selection toward improving varieties as to color, bearing habits and yield. I have known for some years that there is a big difference in trees, but have never kept exact records as Mr. Gibson has done for you."

Order Early

Don't wait until a few weeks before time to set. Each year since we have propagated it we have been sold out long before the selling season fairly began. Because it ripens at a time to bring the highest prices, commercial growers, who are always progressive and quick to grasp the new varieties worth while, have been planting it heavily.

Greening's BIG Nurseries

MONROE, MICHIGAN

Born 1850

Still Growing